

## The Times - Dispatch

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1911.

## A UNITED FRONT.

Our supreme opportunity to secure an efficient and economical city government comes to-morrow night. The Board of Aldermen will have it within its power to close the whole matter and clinch the whole proposition by voting for the ordinance just as it comes from the Common Council and by voting down all amendments. If an amendment should prevail the whole plan would go back to the Common Council, and be liable to vicious alterations and the excision of the vital features of the plan. If the plan as it stands is adopted to-morrow night, all that will be left will be the formality of the approval of the General Assembly, and that will be given as a matter of course. The people are agitated over this plan, they have been stirred to a realization of its absolute necessity for the city, and the sooner the matter is settled the better.

The best interest of Richmond demands that the unamended ordinance be passed to-morrow night by the Board of Aldermen. For this reason, it is highly desirable that the citizens and the live organizations of Richmond present a united front at the City Hall. All should be agreed that the ordinance as it stands is what the people want. There should be no division in the ranks, and the whole line should "right dress" on the ordinance unamended, as the form which is best and most desirable. Everybody agrees that the Fire and Police Departments should ultimately be under the administrative board—why not pull together for it now? By standing for the unamended ordinance, the people will get what they want, will save time, money and trouble. Why put off for the future what can be done to-day? Why refuse to exchange a future benefit for a present one?

Let the citizens and their organizations unite for the unamended ordinance. Cease this "cross-firing," this scattering of attack. Line up. Stand together. If an individual were offered two things as gifts and refused to accept one because he thought it best to take it later, he would be deemed impractical and foolish. Why should Richmond, being offered two benefits, refuse one on the ground that it could be accepted later?

Let us stand together, present a united front to-morrow night and secure the unamended ordinance.

## BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

Assuming, and we hope it is a violent assumption, that, as predicted by Washington correspondents, the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is preparing to "put up to" the Republican Senate and the President a collar-a-day office pension bill, which would cost the country some \$45,000,000 a year, the Providence, R. I., Journal says: "A more unwise proposition has rarely received serious consideration in the national Capitol." The Journal draws it mildly. A more blundering proposition, little short of a crime, if any, against the party and the nation, has rarely received serious consideration there.

If, continues our Providence contemporary, the Democrats pass the bill in the House, and succeed, with the aid of the Insurgents, in getting it through the Senate, Mr. Taft will be expected to veto it, as he certainly ought to do. "No," in the opinion of the Journal, "would he stand any the worse with the country in consequence" for "the American public is thoroughly opposed to so egregious and indiscriminate a grab." In these conclusions we heartily concur.

And if perchance the President should approve the bill, the responsibility for the "grab" for a miserable political trick that would result in such outrageous robbery of the tax-payers, would fall upon the Democrats. Therefore, in the event of either presidential veto or approval, the party will have "bitten off its nose to spite its face." Clearly, and aside from the hypocrisy and cowardice of such political legislation, as the latter is involved in fear of the "soldier vote," the proposition carries the danger of the party's putting itself in position to fall between two stools. "Unwise!" Heedful strategists, forego.

## OYSTER CONSERVATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Sentiment in North Carolina is aroused over fish and oyster conservation. There is to be a convention at Newbern this week, which will have for its exclusive object the consideration of ways and means to conserve the two great natural products of the waters of the Old North State. The Newbern Daily Journal says in this connection:

"It is time that the selfishness that has prevailed in certain localities, which has prevented legislative action, shall be overthrown, and the entire State reap the benefits from the fish and oysters, which, with intelligent

conservation methods, means millions of revenue to this Commonwealth."

That a conservation policy pays has been shown before in North Carolina. A few years ago there was almost a total disappearance of the game birds and wild animals that previously had made Eastern Carolina famous as a great hunting ground for quail, turkey, robins, doves, bear, deer, possums, squirrels and other game. To remedy the situation strict game laws were passed, and their enforcement has been rigid, with the result that a wonderful change has come about. This year hunters say that game has not been so plentiful in the section for many years. Conservation has brought about the change. Instead of harmful and promiscuous slaughter of game, there is "good shooting," and game is secured in such a way that hunting becomes a real sport. Wanton destruction has been stopped.

Conservation applied to North Carolina's fish and oysters means that these splendid water products would be a continual and increasing source of wealth to the people. The Newbern convention has a chance to do a great work for the State, and it is to be hoped that it will follow the advice of the Newbern Journal: "There must be a giving way of personal or locality selfishness, and laws enacted that shall be enforced, that will mean a fish and oyster industry to enrich the State for all time."

In both of the past two sessions of the Legislature The Times-Dispatch used every argument in its power to induce Virginia to enact laws that would go to the root of the oyster problem. And we take this occasion to declare again that no natural resource in this State has ever been more abused, mismanaged and neglected, to the loss of the whole State, than the oyster industry. Under proper regulation, oysters alone can be made to produce \$5,000,000 a year income for the citizens of Virginia. But good laws are absolutely necessary, and good oyster laws seem an impossibility for Virginia Legislatures.

## NOT THE PRESENT ELECTORATE.

Ten thousand three hundred and seventy-three voters this year broke all records under the new Constitution when they paid their poll taxes, discharging the final condition for voting. That fact is very significant, because it means that the people are taking more interest in their government and are waking up to a realization of the improving power of the ballot.

Some opponents of the new plan for a better form of city government base their opposition on the assertion that the present electorate is not qualified to select the right sort of men for the proposed administrative board. They say that the officeholders constitute, with their allies, a majority of the present electorate, and that such an electorate would not choose the best men for governing Richmond. This argument is fallacious and is not based on facts. The electorate who voted for members of the administrative board would be the electorate qualified in December, 1912, to vote, because the change does not go into effect until 1913.

There is still ample opportunity for all to qualify to vote for members of the administrative board. There is another registration for them. There is plenty of time for the securing of an electorate who will select good men, and we believe that such an electorate will unquestionably be secured.

## A SENSELESS DESTRUCTION.

From the woods toward the north of the city came troops of children and grown people yesterday, with their arms full of holly branches and holly berries. They have to a great degree stripped the forests around the city of their holly trees bearing berries. About all that are left are the trees which are not bearing berries. The result is that the woods are largely denuded of this beautiful tree, and holly is becoming scarcer and scarcer every year. If this senseless destruction keeps up there will soon be no more holly trees around Richmond. Holly berries look ever so much better on the tree in the woods than in the house, anyway. If some conservation of this beautiful and graceful tree is not effected, soon it will die out of our woods and no longer be a fair green thing to see in the groves that were "God's first temple." Every decorative holly branch means a denuded holly tree, and if we would have our woodlands filled with holly trees as they once were, we must practice a little conservation.

## THREE FUNDAMENTALS.

In an article on the "Los Angeles Sentences and After" the Chicago Record-Herald, addressing itself especially to the "after" duty—labor and capital, respectively, and the lesson of the case to each interest, says to the labor: "Labor should resolve to discourage utterly all talk of class conflict and all advocacy of violence and lawlessness as means of bettering working conditions or securing recognition of unions."

And to the other: "Employers should meet unions half way, recognize the 'human factor,' invite candid and friendly discussions, and in every way promote conciliation and mutual understanding and sympathy."

Then in both: "The way to industrial peace lies through the systematic cultivation of peace."

There are volumes of common sense in these three brief injunctions, which comprise pretty much every factor necessary to the solution of the problem of capital and labor, in the best interests not only of these two elements, but of those of the great and deeply concerned public.

They are the fundamentals of harmonious relations in the world of industrial endeavor and progress, with-

out which neither endeavor nor progress can attain to the fullness of its capabilities for benefiting both capital and labor, and the vast outside multitude dependent for comfort and happiness, directly or indirectly, on both.

## AFTER THE MANCHU, WHAT?

To a current review Stephen Bonsal contributes an article which throws some new and interesting lights upon the revolution in China, its causes and the ultimate consummation to which it trends. The article is headed, "The Passing of the Manchus," who, Mr. Bonsal believes, are destined soon "to flee across the Manchurian plains and the marshy banks of the Sungari to rejoin their cousins, the Hun-Huises, who have always remained in their ancestral fastnesses, and who are also bandits, but in a small way of business." Mr. Bonsal views the situation, its promised developments and the finality to which he is convinced the upheaval will come at close range; and for this he is unusually well equipped. He has enjoyed special advantages for studying intelligently the workings of the Oriental mind, particularly the Chinese, and for analyzing Oriental policies, inspirations and ambitions. In addition to having served long as a newspaper correspondent in the Far East, he has been at times in the diplomatic corps as secretary of legation, and charge d'affaires at Peking, Tokyo and in Korea.

Mr. Bonsal traces the revolution, or rather the immediate conditions which have most potentially contributed to its outbreak at this juncture, and its direction against the Manchus, to Chinese contact with Western civilization, which has been very costly to the Chinese people. He points out that in the last sixty or seventy years the Chinese have paid across the counter to the representatives of the "new civilization" one thousand million dollars in compensation for wrongs and injuries, many of which he doubts were consciously inflicted. Furthermore, "this pecuniary atonement," he notes, "has not been accepted as payment in full; one by one Chinese provinces have been absorbed by the predatory powers, and the area of China has in the last century been reduced over 60 per cent."

This at first blush appears an astonishing statement, but reference to history and details the writer gives of the territorial aggrandizements at China's expense bears it out. At one time Chinese civilization and influence were rampant from the Arctic Sea of Eastern Siberia to the Burmese shores of the Indian Ocean. Now Russia, as Mr. Bonsal cites, has absorbed Eastern Siberia and provinces of Manchuria; Japan has taken Korea, provinces in Manchuria and Formosa; France has acquired Annam, Tonkin and Cambodia; England has annexed Burma and sections of Tibet, while Germany, to conclude a by no means complete list of our depredations, has raised its flag and mallet fist in Chantung, the very heart of China, and the home of Confucius. That is, Germany has invaded and desecrated the innermost shrine of the old civilization.

The Manchu dynasty is, Mr. Bonsal demonstrates, the direct and more visible target of the revolution, because it has "permitted these things," and the new civilization has conducted to something like an organized nationalism, which represents the culmination of centuries of anti-dynastic feeling, and through which centuries of anticipation and desire of "China for the true Chinese" is hoped to materialize. But the writer has small faith that "after the Manchus" this nationalism offspring of the new civilization and Chinese hatred of the Manchus will not turn against China's Occidental "benefactors." "For," he says, "we would do well to remember that these millions of people who have at last aroused, who at last are asserting themselves, who seem to have escaped all the time-honored checks and balances, are animated by no feeling so strongly as that of a well-founded distrust of and unnatural hostility to the practices of our civilization."

As we have indicated, Mr. Bonsal knows, or ought to know, whereof he speaks. Hence, the powers might make no mistake in taking precautions against what may come after the "passing of the Manchus," or even before, as a development of the revolution and a phase of the Chinese hope and ambition for "China for the true Chinese." At any moment the singular toleration and protection extended to foreigners in the empire may prove the thinnest and most deceptive of veneers.

## GET INTO LINE.

From a communication lately published in this paper, it was seen that one of the leading manufacturing firms of Richmond has addressed letters to the members of the Board of Aldermen, stating the fact that fifty-two men in the firm's employ, nearly all qualified voters, are desirous that the four ward and administrative board plan be adopted this week by the Board. The opinion of these men seems to be "unanimous" that the best interest of the city demands the passage of the ordinance for a better form of government for Richmond. They want this thing now, and if they don't get it they can rebuke fearfully with their votes next spring. Here are fifty voters standing together, and fifty voters count, as any Councilman will admit.

The example of the Stephen Putney shoe Company should be followed at once by other firms in Richmond. If every firm in the city would ascertain the opinion of its employees and write to the Aldermen about the result of the canvass, tremendous pressure would be brought to bear upon the only set

of men who are to pass upon this measure now. It is a well-known fact that the business people of the city want a new form of government, because it would mean more business-like, more economical, more satisfactory method of transacting the business of Richmond. A better form of government means an improved city and an improved city always means better business conditions.

The business men of the city will be only taking advantage of a good business proposition if they will get busy at once and ascertain the opinion of their employees. And a personal word to the Aldermen, coupled with a letter to the point, will help mightily. Do it to-day.

## THE WEALTH OF THE POOR.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency sets forth that the 1,584 savings banks of the country have 9,794,647 depositors, who have to their credit in these institutions \$4,212,653,693, or 26½ per cent. of all the deposits in all the banks in the United States. The average deposit is \$430.09.

When we are told that practically this entire vast "rainy day hoard" represents the savings of wage-earners, whatever else may be conceded in favor of the postal savings bank system, it cannot be conceded that its establishment was pressingly necessary to teach the masses "habits of economy, frugality and saving," as was so strenuously urged by its advocates. In the face of the facts and the figures given by the Comptroller, that proposition goes to the ground as untenable and an unwarranted reflection on the good sense, economic foresight and thrift of our people, taken as a whole.

Germany is the only other country that approximates the United States in the total of its savings banks deposits, this total being a little less than \$3,750,000,000, representing twice the number of our depositors, but with an average deposit of less than one-half of that over here.

The Comptroller's exhibit is most encouraging and enlightening, as bearing on the distribution of wealth among the "poor"—also as showing what these are doing for the country's development by supporting and building up financial institutions that furnish the means for such development in certain directions which it is not within the province of strictly "commercial" and "business" banks to furnish.

## A WOMAN'S HALL OF FAME.

Dissatisfied with the Hall of Fame in New York and with the names that are in it, the Illinois Equal Rights Association has published a list of the twenty greatest women. Here they are:

Jane Addams, Susan B. Anthony, Clara Barton, Charlotte Bronte, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Sarah Bernhardt, Carrie Chapman Catt, Madame Curie, Mary Baker Eddy, George Eliot, Margaret Fuller, Lucretia Mott, Florence Nightingale, Emmeline Pankhurst, Mrs. Raymond Robbins, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Anna Howard Shaw, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Francis E. Willard and Ella Plagg Young.

A very good list, but why did the sisters omit the name of that gallant champion of votes for women who in a perfectly gentleman-like way drove Brother Walter Addison, of the Lynchburg News, back to his innermost defenses when he quoted a misstatement about her cause? Let not the trusty blade of Dr. and Vice-President Anna Blount, of the Chicago Equal Suffrage League of America, be dimmed. Write her name high beside that of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and let the band play "Every Little Movement Has a Meaning All Its Own."

The weather in Richmond is always delightful, but it must be said that the weather we have been having lately has been wonderful—a sort of combination of spring and early autumn.

When Representative Estopinal, of Louisiana, began reading to Congress the Persian appeal in French, Representative Buchanan, of Illinois, took the floor to complain that there was so much confusion he couldn't understand a word. Pretty neat bluff that!

## Voice of the People

Opposes Western Corn.  
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
 Sir—I am deeply interested in the matter of dumping corn as a food for both man and beast. The warning sent out by Mr. Kolner, Commissioner of Agriculture, is both sound and timely. But if Mr. Kolner would go further and put his stamp of condemnation

## Abe Martin



Folks that are fond of pets all the neglect 'em. After a feller sits all the time out in a new shirt he's too tired to dress 'em.

## YESTERDAY WAS THREE SUNDAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS TREES.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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"We want to go to the Sunday-school. Where is it at?"

upon all Western corn shipped to this country, he would be nearer the mark. For if I am properly informed, it is all more or less moldy. I know of my own knowledge that most of it shipped to this country during the two years of 1907 and 1908 was unfit for use.

Meal made of it these years smelled strongly of mold, and you could always smell it in the cars—sometimes at a considerable distance from the cars. It was during this time and immediately following it that many reports of horses dying with staggers and meningitis occurred. I mentioned this fact to Dr. Furness, of the State Veterinarian, and asked him to look into it. But a far more important fact or theory is its effect upon man. In a letter of mine published in the Virginia Medical Monthly, March 11, 1910, I advanced the suggestion that pellagra, which had just then begun to be talked about, was due to the extensive use of this moldy Western corn for bread. The condition then was ripe for its use. The advent of saw-mills depicted the farms of labor, which went to the sawmills to work because they could get higher wages and ready cash. So there was a great falling off in the corn crop, and millers bought corn from the West to grind, and country merchants bought meal made from Western corn. So a large part of the population was shifted to the use of meal from Western corn. Now, if moldy corn produces pellagra, as most investigators say, this Western corn is a very prolific source of the disease. Millers here say that Western corn does not crush between the stones, as does Virginia corn, but that it rolls like dough under the stones, and they have to rake the stones, and Western farmers who reside here, now say that for years Western farmers, to get the advantage of the early market, had been gathering all the rubbish off their corn before it was thoroughly dry. How could it help heating in the large bulks, elevators or close cars in which it is shipped? I have never in my family eaten it, and I and several of my neighbors who live out in the country that grinds only Virginia corn.

I saw in one of the papers a month ago that in one of our Southern States the secretary of the State Board of Health said that people who had been longer have pellagra if they stopped the use of Western cornmeal. I have lost his name, and I don't know whether he ever saw my letter or came to the conclusion from observations of his own. But it seems to me the suggestion is worthy of investigation, as to whether it is to your paper, hoping thereby to give it the wider circulation and bring out all the evidence there is in it.

P. T. SOUTHWALL, M. D.  
 Amelia Courthouse.

A Legacy.  
 Son of my body! I give to thee, Which Gold nor buys, nor thieves can take away,  
 A birthright which kind Nature gave to me—  
 That magic Knot, the mind and body gay.

With the sweet joy of Health, and the heavenly hope of immortality,  
 A nectar which is known to him who lives  
 A life of faith, and Love shall light  
 To death with deathless life, which Nature gives.

Yet, will it boot thee but a bitterness  
 If bettering times shall find thy talent hid,  
 And Honor slay thee for thy useless-  
 Who boasted of his strength, yet nothing did.  
 Sweet flower of my flesh! my body's bloom  
 Keep soul and body clean, and fear no gloom.

EDMOND FONTAINE.  
 Charlottesville.

La Marquise de Fontenoy

MISS VERA ELIOTT, whose engagement to Edward Cowles, son of David S. Cowles, of Long Meadow, N. Y., has just been announced, is the daughter of Sir Arthur Elliott, a man who is at one and the same time a Scotch baronet and land owner, and a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Starr & Co., on Wall Street. His baronetcy is an ancient one, having been created by Charles II. on his restoration, in favor of the Laird of Stobs, who was a member of Parliament for his native county of Roxburghshire in which Stobs is situated. He is a grandson

of Gilbert Elliott, of Stobs, commonly called "Gibbie" the gowden gartins, and of Gibbie's wife, who was the daughter of Walter Scott, second Lord of Harden.

Sir Arthur, who succeeded his uncle as ninth baronet, a little over a year ago, and who is married to Lillia, only child of John Burbank, of New York, inherited along with the title, two country seats in Perthshire known as Halruie and Ruberslaw, along with some 25,000 acres of fine shooting in Perthshire and Roxburghshire; also a coat of arms, on which there figures a castle gate, and the word "Gibraltar." Formerly the baronetcy was far richer than it is to-day. For the late Elliott, younger son of the third baronet, for his historic and successful defense of Gibraltar against the allied forces of France and Spain in 1782, General Elliott was created, for this feat of arms, Lord Heathfield, a peerage which became extinct on the death of his only son, in 1813.

Lord Heathfield is only one of a large number of members of this house of Elliott of Stobs who have distinguished themselves as admirals or generals, while one branch of the family, namely, the descendants of Elliott, younger brother of the seventh baronet, are established in a particularly prosperous fashion in Australia, Gilbert having been Speaker of the Legislature in Queensland. Formerly the baronetcy was far richer than it is to-day. For the late Elliott, younger son of the third baronet, for his historic and successful defense of Gibraltar against the allied forces of France and Spain in 1782, General Elliott was created, for this feat of arms, Lord Heathfield, a peerage which became extinct on the death of his only son, in 1813.

That ex-Crownprincess Stephanie of Austria (now Countess of Lonlay, and no longer regarded as a member of the imperial house of Hapsburg, but merely as the wife of an ordinary Hungarian nobleman, whose title of count is of modern origin), is destined to play once more a role of some importance in the empire, would appear from her recently developed intimacy with the Duchess of Hohenberg, formerly Countess Chotek, the extremely clever consort of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and next heir to the throne. The duchess is justly renowned as one of the brainiest women in Austria, and has converted her husband from an indolent man, bent on pleasure and indifferent to things around him, into one of the most important factors in national politics; a man, indeed, of such power that the question in everything, no matter whether it be military, naval, political, administrative or social, is, "What are the views of the heir apparent about the matter?" Incidentally, it may be added, that he has done for the Austrian navy. What the present Kaiser has done for that of Germany, namely, he has been its creator.

It will be very interesting to learn what will develop from this new-fledged intimacy of Countess Lonlay and the Duchess of Hohenberg. If nothing else, it may help the countess to get even with several of the members of the house of Hapsburg, and even of the great world of Vienna, court dignitaries and officers of state, by whom she has been subjected to affronts of many kinds since her second marriage.

The reigning Prince of Monaco's action in issuing a decree legitimizing the fifteen-year-old daughter of his only son, Crownprince Louis, is an important event in this sense; that it places her in the direct line of succession to the principality of Monaco, always providing that her father does not wed and have a son. The girl's name is Charlotte, and the reigning prince not only recognizes her as his grandchild, but officially decrees that she is from henceforth to be regarded as a full-fledged and legitimate princess of his house, bestowing upon her at the same time the title of Duchess de Valentinois. The Sallé law does not exist in Monaco. So there is nothing to prevent young Charlotte de Valentinois from ascending the throne of Monaco eventually as sovereign princess in her own right.

There have been a great many quarrels about this young girl—first of all, between her father and her mother, a Madame Louvet, the crownprincess abducting the girl from her mother in order to educate her in the most favorable surroundings and to bring her up as a daughter of his was entitled to be reared. Then, the reigning Prince of Monaco objected to his son recognizing and acknowledging Charlotte as his daughter. The church was invoked in the matter, and finally, a complete reconciliation has taken place between father and son, about the girl, and also about other points of difference between them, and the recognition of Charlotte as a princess of Monaco is the result.

The name of Valentinois, and the titles connected therewith, which were once owned by the lovely Diane de Poitiers, are honors of French origin, and were bestowed by King Louis XIV. upon Honoré II, Prince of Monaco and ancestor of the present sovereign of the principality. Formerly the title of Duke of Valentinois was always borne by the heir apparent of the reigning Prince of Monaco; but the father of the present ruler was the last to do so, prior to his accession to the throne.

Incidentally, the bestowal of this title of Duchess de Valentinois upon young Charlotte de Monaco serves to call attention to the long forgotten fact that the sovereign of Monaco, despite the small extent of its area, has the same right as the monarchs of the greatest empires, to bestow whatever titles of nobility he pleases; be it that of duke, prince, marquise, viscount or baron. In Germany a certain restriction is placed upon these bestowals of titles by the refusal of the courts of Vienna and Berlin to recognize them in a number of instances, and even to allow them to be made use of in the dual empire, or in the Kingdom of Prussia. Thus, there have been several Germans who have received titles of count and baron for pecuniary services rendered to this or that sovereign duke or prince of the petty German states, but who have been punished with fine, and even imprisonment, for making use of these titles at Berlin and Vienna, where they were looked upon and treated by the authorities as the most ostentatious of bourgeois.

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